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In sight of Jerusalem, September, 1191—July, 1192; The Last Fight at Joppa, 1192. At last Acre was in the hands of the Christians, but the rest of the story of the Third Crusade is not, for them, a glorious one. There were exhibitions of bravery the most heroic; but how about the slaughter of the hostages at Acre, the vacillation of the Crusaders near Jerusalem, and the truce giving to the Christians such paltry returns for all the blood and treasure which Christendom had spent since 1187?

Chapter XXII.—At Rest—gives an account of the last few months of the great sultan's life, tells of the fatal illness which carried him off in 1193, and gives a summary of his character. We cannot wonder that this noble man was loved by his people, and that his great qualities should have been admired by those to whom his religion was, as it were, an invention of the Evil One.

Chapter XXIII.—Saladin in Romance—is extremely interesting, especially the author's remarks on *The Talisman* and Lessing's *Nathan the Wise*.

Pages 403–416 are occupied by an index, which seems carefully made, though one or two minor omissions have been noted. The tables of the Dynasties of Western Asia in the Twelfth Century, The Family of Saladin, Kings of Jerusalem, Princes of Antioch, and Counts of Tripolis, and the Great Lords of Palestine, will be found useful for reference. The illustrations are both interesting and valuable, while the maps and plans are a very welcome addition to the book. The book is attractively gotten up and is written in an attractive style.

Stanley Lane-Poole has rendered valuable service in his different works by presenting various phases of Oriental history and life in such a way as to interest even those to whom such subjects are ordinarily a sealed book. He has put English and American readers under a still further obligation by his excellent life of the great Moslem hero Saladin.

J. R. JEWETT.

*The Great Lord Burghley: A Study in Elizabethan Statecraft.* By MARTIN A. S. HUME. (New York: Longmans, Green and Co. 1898. Pp. xv, 511.)

THE history of the reign of Queen Elizabeth is being steadily rewritten. In no field have the researches of modern investigators been more fruitful. The secondary writers who for so long have copied from each other are thoroughly discredited; it is no longer necessary to rely upon their main authorities, the ignorant annalists and memoir-writers of the time; the picturesque details of scandal-mongers are being tested and rejected; and contemporary controversy is no longer regarded as possessing historical authority. This is the result of the arduous work which is being done in the examination, publication and calendaring of documents. The *Calendars of State Papers*, Domestic, Foreign and Spanish, and the *Reports* of the Historical Manuscripts Commission have already thrown much light upon the dark places, and the specialist investigators, like

Mr. Oppenheim and Mr. Julian Corbett, have done their work directly from original and unpublished sources. It is not until the trained and expert editors of documents have completed their labors that the true history of the reign of Elizabeth, based on research rather than gossip, can be written, but in the meanwhile it is a duty to recognize the services of these trained editors, not only when they bring out ponderous volumes for the use of scholars, but also when they make known in more accessible form the first-fruits of their researches. Major Martin Hume is not only a learned editor of the *Calendar of Elizabethan State Papers*, but he has also shown himself, both in his *Courtships of Queen Elizabeth* published in 1896, and in his more recent *The Great Lord Burghley*, to be a most competent and interesting writer of history. The editor of documents when he takes to writing history shows a familiarity with his material that other secondary writers can never hope to possess; he moves with a certainty that others cannot rival; and his statements can be received with more perfect confidence than those of others not similarly trained.

One of the points which is being most clearly proven by modern research is that the policy of the reign of Elizabeth was most distinctly the policy of the Queen herself. Major Hume showed this clearly in his *Courtships of Queen Elizabeth* and has emphasized it in his recent volume. But although the Queen was never the slavish follower of any of her advisers, she yet relied more implicitly upon William Cecil, Lord Burghley, than on any other statesman. Burghley never filled the place of a Richelieu; he was never permitted to have complete control of all the threads of policy; he was always the servant and never the dictator of his royal mistress's wishes; his plans were sometimes followed and sometimes rejected; and Elizabeth was as completely master as Louis XIV. was a century later in France. But though Burghley was no Richelieu, he was yet the friend and adviser upon whom Elizabeth chiefly relied, and although she listened occasionally to Leicester and others, at times of crisis she generally heeded the counsels of her most trusted minister. The ministerial life of Burghley is not the whole history of the policy of England while he remained in office, but it may be said to represent its positive side. The attitude of "the Philipians" and of Leicester and Essex was more often dictated by opposition to Burghley than by any constructive ideas and the Queen was therefore wont to recur again and again to the system of Burghley whenever the opportunist ideas of his opponents showed their lack of consistency. Burghley often lost heart at the seeming fickleness of Elizabeth; his scheme of policy of playing off the different combinations of Spain, France and Scotland, and of the malcontents in these countries against each other, so as to prevent any powerful concentration of force against England, was often thwarted by the Queen's indulgence in her personal fancies, or her over-confidence in pledging herself to some particular combination; and Burghley more than once despaired of success, though he never forgot his loyal duty to the Queen's commands. The history of Burghley is, therefore, not the complete history of the foreign policy of the reign of Elizabeth, yet an

examination of his views and ideas offers the best basis for following out its changes. A knowledge of Burghley's political career gives the key for the right understanding of Elizabeth's policy, and it is from this point of view that Major Martin Hume has composed his last volume. He gives as a subtitle "A Study in Elizabethan Statecraft," which in a few words admirably describes the purport of his book. Elizabeth's statecraft, with its dissimulation and constant doubling and redoubling upon its traces, with its spies and its lies, with its political wooings and encouragement of piracy, in all its strength and in all its weakness, was forced upon her by her position. The peace of England, while other nations were being torn by civil war, and the salvation of England, when the storm finally burst, were the aims of the Elizabethan statecraft. It is easy to condemn on moral grounds the system she pursued, but it is difficult to overestimate the importance of its success. Burghley had as much at heart as his mistress the strengthening and the salvation of England, and he showed himself, next to the Queen, the greatest master of statecraft that England has ever produced.

Major Hume has deliberately written a study of Burghley as a statesman and a diplomatist, rather than a personal biography. Nevertheless he has brought out clearly the part of Burghley's biography which was necessary in order to make clear his career as a statesman and politician. He passes but lightly over his hero's early days, and touches upon his career during the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary only enough to explain his attitude towards religion and politics during the reign of Elizabeth. It is after the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth that his task became difficult. Up to that time the accessible material is scanty and easily handled; after that time the material is so great that the biographer runs the risk of being swamped. This was the fate of the best-known predecessor of Major Hume as a biographer of Burghley. The monumental work of Dr. Nares, who was at one time Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, is now chiefly remembered from Macaulay's brilliant essay, for which it afforded the pretext and in which Dr. Nares is held up in jocose fashion as a monster of dullness and long-windedness. Dr. Nares's book is by no means as bad reading as Macaulay pretended and contains a vast amount of interesting matter, but its ponderous form and old-fashioned style have prevented it from receiving its fair degree of commendation. Burghley is himself answerable for the length of time that has elapsed before he has found an adequate biographer. His inveterate habit of writing, during the forty years in which he held high office, first as Secretary of State, and then as Lord High Treasurer, together with the fact that the bulk of the immense mass of his writings has been preserved, has resulted in the existence of a greater amount of material than exists for the biography of any English statesman until the time of Gladstone. The mere reading of so much material is a sufficiently arduous task and to extract from it an intelligible *résumé* of Burghley's tortuous policy might well appear almost impossible. It is only by resolutely keeping his mind fixed upon the knowledge that he was writing

an essay on Elizabethan statecraft and not a history of Burghley's policy, that Major Hume has been able to make a readable book, and it should be said in conclusion that his book is eminently readable. Nowhere else can be found so clear an exposition of Elizabeth's foreign policy, and a careful study of it serves to make intelligible and consequent the various volumes of the *Calendars* of the Elizabethan State Papers, Foreign and Domestic, which appear at regular intervals in the magnificent series that the experts of the English Record Office are steadily producing.

H. MORSE STEPHENS.

*The Building of the British Empire: The Story of England's Growth from Elizabeth to Victoria.* By ALFRED THOMAS STORY. [“The Story of the Nations.”] (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1898. Two vols., pp. xvi, 391; viii, 468.)

*The Growth of Empire: A Handbook to the History of Greater Britain.* By ARTHUR W. JOSE. (Sydney: Angus and Robertson. 1898. Pp. xii, 444.)

THE history of the British Empire, as opposed to the history of England or of Great Britain or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has of recent years received much greater attention than formerly. It is beginning to be seen that there was a very essential likeness between the growth of that empire in America, in Asia and in Africa, and that the history of the British colonies and dependencies can best be grasped by considering them as a whole instead of separately. No one would deny the excellence of the work done by such men as Mr. Theal in working out the details of the development of the British power in a particular area, and it is only after such specialist work has been adequately completed that the historian of the British Empire can attempt his larger task. The conception of the Empire, as apart from the mother country, and of its development as the most significant effect of the policy of the mother country, was the theme of Sir John Seeley's *Expansion of England*, but Seeley himself only indicated what had to be done and produced a stimulating rather than a definitive work. It is probably to the influence of Seeley and of the school of imperialist politicians in England that is chiefly due the number of small books on the history of the British Empire that have appeared during the last few years.

One of the worst specimens of this literature is Mr. Story's *Building of the British Empire*, which fills two volumes of the “Story of the Nations” series. It is a particularly unfavorable specimen of the sort of popular literature which is still allowed to pass current as history. The author, though he has attained considerable success in other branches of literature, has not the faintest idea of writing history. In his chapters on India, for instance, he quotes as his main authorities, without ever mentioning volume and page, Mill and Green and *mirabile dictu*